THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH JUNE.

THE *Weiner Allgemeine Zeitung* is convinced that under any Cabinet, Liberal or Conservative, which had a practical English statesman and not a dreamer at its head, the foreign affairs of Great Britain could never have been so sadly mismanaged. It adds:—"Such a Cabinet would have preserved the friendship of Central Europe and of Turkey, so as to be able at any time to resist Russia with assured advantage. Such a Cabinet would not have undertaken the war in the Soudan too late and with insufficient forces. Above all, it would have understood the importance in times of universal armaments like these of maintaining the naval defences of England at full strength. The Gladstone Ministry is not only a Ministry of retreats—retreat is often good policy—but one of defeats and humiliation. In removing backwards the lines of defence for India the Cabinet has surrendered a piece of English authority quite needlessly. Happily the signs of strength which individual sons of England continue to give, show that the marrow of the nation is the same as ever it was. Gordon and Wolseley and his men have proved that the Anglo-Saxon toughness, sense of duty, and intelligence, are not lost; and we may be sure that those frontiers which the present Cabinet has suffered to be pushed back will be defended some day with invincible spirit by Englishmen acting under a Government which will better represent the qualities and traditions of their race."

IN NOTICING the checks mentioned in the *Peking Gazette* put upon the candidates for provincial graduates to prevent false personification, our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* has scored another point against India. In drawing India to the category of China, it makes the healthful remark that "there is often trouble in India over a disposition of candidates at examinations to swindle the examiners; and we see that Chinese candidates appear to be at least equally ingenious in their dodges for obtaining a pass." Are not students of other countries equally culpable in this respect? Are not the *alumni* of the English and continental Universities as well up in swindling their examiners as the Indians—Why then drag India to the fore? The rampancy of malice of the writer is obtrusive enough in this, and yet would our Lord of Belvedere say that Anglo-Indian journalism is a perfect model of moderation.

"MORPHINOMANIA is the name given to the rage for using morphia, as a stimulant which is spreading largely in Paris with deplorable results. It was for a time a monopoly of the rich, but now the working classes are taking to the practice. Attorney's clerks and men given to low-paid sedentary labour have thrown tobacco to the dogs; instead of pipe, pouch, and match box, they have a pricking needle, a syringe and a small phial of morphine. When the frame requires a stimulus, a small puncture in the skin, a squirt of the poison, and for a few minutes all heaven is before their eyes. It is as freely resorted to as individuals spicing their soup in restaurants with antibilious, or strengthening pills. The rich have some feelings of shame at their degradation; when the hour comes for dosing, and no postponement is possible, they will call a cab to administer the elixir, or will hire a private room in an hotel. At the opera, during a full representation, there are ladies, who will retire to the back part of their box and indulge in the puncture and the pump. Some of the poor wretches admitted to the hospitals had indulged in so many skin perforations that the latter united formed unhealing ulcers over several parts of the body. One of the leading surgeons of Paris is a notorious victim of the deadly mania."

THE PERSIAN paper *Schems* publishes a letter from a merchant at Herat, who urges that "the Afghans will have to make arrangements for a treaty of commerce and a customs treaty with Russia. Trade with the Turkomans was entirely free, and no duties were levied. English goods were imported free of duty to Merv, but this has ceased since Merv has become Russian. Free trade with the Turkomans is at an end. Besides commercial and customs treaties, arrangements must be made respecting the navigation of the Amu Daria, and an English Consul must be stationed at Merv."

WITH THE permission of the English Government Mr. Justice West and Tigrane Pasha have gone to France to settle with the French Ministry the basis of a new Egyptian Press Law. The new law will follow the lines of the French law on the subject as it obtained under the second Empire. But whether such a law be now made or not, it is quite enough for the people that England had to cry *peccavi* in the *Bosphore Egyptian* affair.

THE *Bombay Gazette* contradicts the report circulated by some of the Calcutta papers to the effect that a "secret mission" had been undertaken by Lieutenant Jennings of the Royal Engineers, with the view of ascertaining whether it is practicable to march an army corps from the coast through Beloochistan so as to attack the Russian flank.

TUESDAY, 9TH JUNE.

NOW THAT retrenchment is the order of the day, the *Pioneer* suggests that the Bengal Government might, amongst other small economies, reconsider its recent appointment of a Commission to revise executive establishments. Our contemporary says: "This Commission was appointed on March 21st last and the only check on its continued existence is a gently expressed hope that it would be able to submit its report within twelve months. The object of this prolonged enquiry is merely the proper organisation of the subordinate portion of the executive offices, a process on which any official who knew his work properly would be able to advise upon without a day's delay. As it is, three officials whose aggregate normal pay amounts to Rs. 68,800 per annum—to say nothing of special allowances for service on the Commission—will, it is hoped, be able to master the subject in a twelve month. Small executive arrangements ought surely, at any rate in times of financial pressure, to be effected on a less extravagant scale. The passion for Commissions in the Bengal servise is becoming inordinate." We have not much faith in Commissions, at the same time we do not believe that they are purely do-nothing bodies. The Commission alluded to by our contemporary have already begun work, and it would be unwise to let the little they have done go for nothing. We would advise the *Pioneer* to look for fresh folds, and there use the shears of retrenchment. Will he have the moral courage to propose stopping the influx of Civilians for the next year or two?

NOT MUCH is accurately known or permitted to transpire about Colonel Lockhart's mission to Gilgit. It is pretty confidently conjectured to be in connection with the establishment of frontier fortresses, the idea of which Lord Kimberley attributes to Lord Dufferin, and Lord Dufferin attributes to Lord Kimberley. The mission will include Col. Lockhart, Captain Barrow, Col. Woodthorpe, and Dr. Giles. It will be protected by a small escort, and will go by way of Srinugger. Gilgit, to which the party is said to be going, lies twenty-four miles from the Indus in the most mountainous part of the Himalayas. The elevation is nearly 5000 feet, at the village, and the climate is healthy. The old name was Sargin; then Gilit; and then the Sikhs changed it to Gilgit. The ruling *Ra's* as they are called, are Mahomedans, and the rulers have been of the faith of Islam for the last five centuries. Major Biddulph, who was our agent there in 1878, says the position is excellent for forming a confederacy of Native States.

MISS AVABAI, sister of Marwanjee Bhownugger, barrister-at-law, and Bombay agent to his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, has creditably passed an examination at Cambridge in English and other subjects. This is the first instance in which an Indian lady has passed an examination at one of the seats of learning in England.

MAJOR Tucker's Diary in the *War-Cry* contains the following:—

"When we came to India we put our salvation clock half an hour faster than all the other religious clocks in India by adopting native dress. This was not fast enough to suit us, and so we soon put on another half hour by adopting the faqir costume. This was still too slow, so we stuck on another half hour going barefooted. Too slow still, so we went in for native food. Not fast enough yet, so we started begging and living under trees, and then began to twist the hands of our clock to see if we couldn't get another half hour extra. English shirts were next pitched over and nothing but a light cloth kept for the shoulders. If we can find any fresh way of adding another half hour we are determined to do it."

The French adage has it, *surtout il point de zele.*

THE RESIDENT at Mysore has communicated the reply of the Secretary of State to a Memorial, submitted last July, by a meeting of Natives at Bangalore, praying that the age of admission of Natives of India into the Civil Service be raised. After giving the fullest attention to the whole subject, His Lordship has found himself unable to accede to the petition. At the same time, His Lordship expresses a hope that the mode of advancing the Natives of India to higher employment in the public service, provided for by Parliament in 1870, may be so used as to do full justice to their claims. The Memorialists are further informed that arrangements for the admission of Natives of India to the public service, under the Act of 1870, will receive early and careful consideration from the Governor-General in Council. The news dispels the hopes entertained by all India on the subject. The Secretary of State may have his own reasons to refuse a request which was thought most reasonable both by the Indians themselves and by the leberal-hearted section of the Anglo-Indian officialdom. It is a thousand pities that the Right Hon'ble gentleman could not see his way to gratify a most legitimate aspiration of the natives. This is the outcome of the much-vaunted liberalism of the present ministry!

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JUNE.

A DISTINGUISHED Kabiraj—nay the foremost man in his profession—has passed away. Pandit Gangadhur of Murshidabad is dead. He was not only an ornament to his profession, but a Sanskrit scholar of very high reputation. Among his other virtues the most attractive one was his charity. His earnings, which were by no means small, were all spent in helping the needy. His character was distinguished by an indomitable independence and child-like simplicity. He was an orthodox Hindoo, and an eminently pious man. He left his paternal roof at Magurah in the district of Jessore for the religious benefit of dwelling on the banks of the river Ganges, and selected Saiadabad in Berhampore as the place of his domicile. At the time of his death, he had reached the ripe old age of 90.

A PARSI lady has attracted a good deal of attention in Bombay by stopping a Mahomedan who was carrying off a Hindu child to rob it of its ornaments, and causing him to be arrested by a Policeman. Her delighted countrymen are subscribing for a testimonial to present to her.

REUTER'S AGENTS at St. Petersburgh has telegraphed that the Novosti of 6th June has published a paragraph stating that the Amir of Afghanistan has been assassinated by one of his suite. It is a canard pure and simple. Our Allahabad contemporary has also contradicted the rumour.

THE CHIEF Mullahs of Herat offered up prayers in the *musjid* on the arrival of Colonel Stewart's party there, beseeching that a blessing might fall on the city as the result of the visit. The *Pioneer* says:—

"If the priests are once on our side, Afghanistan will prove a trustworthy ally. At Candahar and other places, far removed from the Cabul-Peshawur line, the Afghans fully believed that we intended spiriting away the Amir at Rawul Pindi. The return of Abdur Rahman laden with presents and the new honors shown him, are now producing a very marked reaction, while the re-arming of the troops with breachloaders is also making a great impression."

MRS. ILBERT delivered at Simla, on Thursday, the first of a series of six lectures on practical nursing, addressed particularly to that large class of ladies which is under thirty years of age. The attendance included Lady Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, and the Hon. Miss Thynne. We should be very curious to know what the good kind hearted lady has to say to that curse of civilization, the wet nurse.

MR. ILBERT has finished drafting his copyright Bill. The Bill, it is said, contains a clause touching the matter of newspaper telegrams, tentatively inserted.

WE HEAR from Khatmandu that "the Nepal Government is anxious in every way to facilitate

the recruiting for the five new Goorkha regiments. The Prime Minister is willing that the recruits shall be collected at a depot in Khatmundu where they will be taught the rudiments of drill prior to being forwarded to India, and recruiting will be carried on openly under the direct sanction of the Nepalese authorities, the advantages of service in India being made fully known all over the country. The Prime Minister having found that his Goorka contingent will not be wanted, now that the war is postponed, offers to do the next greatest service he can by giving us 4,000 Goorka recruits. The Government of India will not forget the service thus rendered."

TRUTH gives the following Indian legend :— "Years ago, when property was not so secure as it is now, and before the days of banks, the merchants of Calcutta were allowed to deposit their cash and other valuables in the treasury at Fort William. It happened one day that a wealthy old gentleman, who was bringing his money bags to the fort, was seized with a fit. As his carriage passed through the gate, the sentry noticed that he was insensible. He stopped the carriage, and quickly informed the officer of the guard, who occupied quarters immediately above the gate. The old gentleman was taken to the officers' quarters, and the garrison surgeon sent for. He recovered, but could not be removed for some time, during which he received every possible attention. To mark his gratitude, he gave in trust to the Indian Government a certain sum of money, sufficient to realise one gold mohur, or £1 1s. a day, which was to be paid to the officer of the day on guard. This was paid regularly until the fort was abolished, some years ago. Of course, now that there is no officer of the guard, there is no one on it entitled to receive the mohur; but it would be interesting to know what the Indian Government does with their trust." The above is a sensational legend fit for concoction by a society paper.

AS A PROOF of the aphorism that to grow older is not always to grow wiser, a lady correspondent, writing from London, tells the following story :— "A middle-aged lady, whose hair was rapidly turning grey, thought she would try a "harmless dye" she saw advertised; but, as a precautionary measure, she used it on only one side of her head. The next day the hair on that side was appreciably darker, so she gave it a second application and dipped the other side. On the third day she repeated the dose. On the fourth day, what was her horror when she looked in the glass and saw one side of her head a bright grass-green and the other a pale orange! If she had only had the courage to go on, she might have succeeded in dyeing her hair and eventually paralysing her brain, but fortunately she was rather a coward, and at once, and for ever, abjured dyes of every description. Her hair is rapidly getting snow white, and as it is thick and long, it will be very pretty. Beware of dyes!" We would also ask the males who are growing grey and who have a mania for dyeing their hair to take note of the above.

THURSDAY, 11TH JUNE.

A LONDON magistrate recently reproved a prisoner of the name of Pickwick for committing larceny in spite of his "honoured name," and a short while previously *Punch* had been very funny at the expense of one Martin Luther, who had been convicted of being "drunk and disorderly." A writer in the Allahabad paper asks what would the funny magistrate and the funny journal have said of the proceedings in the Bombay Police Court of the other day, when Mr. Cooper said he was "very sorry to have to send Messiah to jail?"

THE House of Lords have decided that "any gentleman who is seen to address a lady in the street may be arrested by the nearest policeman." Did ever the united wisdom of two hundred hereditary legislative Mrs. Grundies issue so magnificent an edict? asks a contemporary.

THE vernacular press of China insists on the common interests of Great Britain and China, pointing out that China's frontier in Turkestan is as much endangered as Great Britain's, and it urges the necessity for the concerted action of both nations.

SAYS A CONTEMPORARY :—"The military in Russia are demanding a revision of the Treaty of Berlin, so far as it leaves the neutrality of the Dardanelles in the hands of Turkey." Now here is the thin end of the wedge. We said long ago that Russia will not remain content until she secured the mastery over the seas, adjoining Turkey; and this is but a preliminary step towards the fulfilment of her design.

"THE Director-General of the Post Office in India has in contemplation the introduction of the European system of work in the Money Order Department, as a result of the experience gained during his recent deputation to the Lisbon Conference. In this way, considerable reductions are likely to be made in the Account Branch of the Money Order Office in this country, in addition to those already effected in the executive branch of that department." By 'considerable reductions' is perhaps meant dispensing with the services of some under-paid clerks and peons. Reductions in the Indian Offices never meant more than that.

MR. A. O. HUME will, it is said, go home shortly with the object of getting into Parliament. It is thought that it may be possible to call into existence a party or group in the House of Commons, whose business it shall be to take up native grievances. If this group can be got to present a compact front then Indian questions may be worked as the Home Rulers now work those affecting Ireland. The idea of getting together an Indian party in the Lower House is not new, but the use to which such a party, if it could be got to vote can be put, is beyond doubt new. Rumour says that Mr. Hume will be accompanied by a select number of natives who are to act as his witnesses and as his credentials from this country. There is a story that this movement has the sympathy of Mr. Ilbert, probably because it is known that Mr. Ilbert and Mr. Hume are friends and on many points think together. Why unnecessarily drag Mr. Ilbert before the public in this connection? Supposing he did sympathise with Mr. Hume in this respect, it is a matter entirely private between him and Mr. Hume, and the public has no right to look into it. If the rumour proves true, we wish Mr. Hume all success in his endeavours.

IT IS A STANDING reproach to the Imperial and Provincial Government of India that they are very extravagant so far as their respective printing department is concerned, but the printing charges in some of the Native States cast Government expenditure on that head to the shade. The Administration Report of the Baroda State for 1882-83, for example, was received by some offices thrice over.

WE LEARN from Pooree that large numbers of Hindoo pilgrims from all parts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces continue to arrive at that place. The number of visitors to the pagoda expected this year is roughly estimated by local officers at over a lakh. The local authorities are adopting precautionary measures to prevent the outbreak of any epidemic at Pooree, or on the road. The number of pilgrim hospitals has been increased.

A CONTEMPORARY says :—"There is a talk that secret agents are being employed to open up communications with the Mahdi, with a view to the conclusion of a lasting peace between Lower Egypt and the Soudan." A pure "goak," but not *in apropo* to the present temper of the English Cabinet.

THE Maharajah of Vizianagram has intimated his desire to contribute Rs. 500 to the George Duncan Memorial Fund.

FRIDAY, 12TH JUNE.

THE *Statesman*, among other things, has the following with reference to the opinion of Dr. Sarkar regarding the appearance of typhoid fever in Calcutta:—"If Dr. Sirkar can throw any light upon this problem, and will be at the pains to tell us exactly what his own observations have been and are, it will be worth ten times all the eloquent, but desultory and dreary disquisitions which have been poured forth upon us since June 1883, to prove that local self-Government amongst us is the real cause of cholera in the city. It is not the *bacillus*, but the Bachelor of Arts that has got into the bowels of the city, according to these gentlemen. We listen with all respect to their assurances, and admire greatly the pains taken by them to establish, that not Dr. Koch but Dr. Payne, has discovered the true source of the disease." What a capital hit in a few words!

CAPTAIN W. C. W. RAWLINSON, Lincolnshire Regiment, is appointed Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st April 1885. He is, if we are not misinformed, a son of Sir Henry Robinson of the Indian Council.

THE Yankees are nothing if they are not new. It has been the custom of all countries where the divorce law is in force never to remarry a husband or a wife after separation, but the Americans have now begun to take to wife, their repudiated partners. A case has occurred in Lewiston, Maine, in which a discarded wife has sued her former husband for a breach of promise to marry her a second time. Our Indian reformers, who are anxious to improve the status of our widows by remarrying them, may also ask the Government to introduce a section in the new matrimonial code legalising marriage after divorce to rid the progeny of such marriages from the stain of illegitimacy.

WE HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of a new weekly paper published in Calcutta, called the *Crescent*, which is intended to be specially devoted to everything that is Muhammadan. The first number is well got up.

THE *Indian Planter's Gazette* gives currency to a strange story known as the "Gulla Katta" scare. The boatmen on the Ganges near Rajmehal have been impressed with the belief by somebody who remains undiscovered till now that the Sirkar (Government) wants 100,000 human heads for the foundation of a big bridge building somewhere up-country, and that *Sahibs* are going about the river collecting heads. With this impression in their heads, the crew of some boats which were lying below Rajmehal resisted the approach of some *Sahibs* who went to them for protection, their boat being two small to ride safely through the windstorm that was then raging. The first boat they neared raised a cry that the "Gulla Kattas" have come, and the crew of all the boats came armed with clubs and other missiles to meet the common enemy. The *Sahiblogs* experienced considerable difficulty in effecting their escape. It is said that none of the *Shahibs* could escape with a whole skin. Most of the boat-men were arrested the next morning, and their case has ended in a conviction of 31 boatmen who have been imprisoned for terms varying from 1 to 3 months. The scare, we hear, has taken serious proportions, and has reached the ears of Government.

THE fund raised to perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Prof. Fawcett, will, we learn, be applied towards the encouragement of the higher education of the blind. A scholarship of £2000 will be established, to be bestowed upon a blind person studying in any one of the Universities. The balance will be spent in a similar manner. How very humane will the expenditure be!!

SATURDAY, 13TH JUNE.

THE following few lines taken from a Bombay paper show to what an admirable degree the marriage institution of America has developed :—

"Binding engagements are sometimes awkward, and the future belongs to no man. This was the argument of a gentleman in New York, who was lately a bridegroom at a marriage, which is described by the American reporters as 'rather out of the ordinary line.' He gave his views in a brief speech, afterwards taking the bride by the hand and saying :—'In the presence of all here, I take this lady to be my wife, making no promises of continued affection, and invoking no aid thereto, but hoping, trusting, believing that our characters are sufficiently well-adapted to enable us to be to each other faithful, affectionate husband and wife during our lives.' The bride, on her part, repeated a similar formula, and the relatives on either side cordially approved of the marriage ceremony thus conducted. It is said that the precise words used on this occasion by the contracting parties are to be printed and widely circulated by partisans of free unions for the use of all rational men and women who 'detest the absurdity of swearing eternal affection to each other,' while entirely ignorant whether experience may not demonstrate life in common to be impossible, or at least intolerably irksome."

Can the Hindu tolerate the idea? Temporary marriage is as revolting to him as the vilest of crimes.

THE *Madras Times* gives a summary of the scheme proposed for forming a Volunteer Corps in the French possession of Pondichery. Knowing that the scheme would be read with special interest at this time, we make no apology for making the following extract:—

"Every family is to supply one Volunteer—failing to do so the head of the family will be deprived of his full rights as a citizen, *and not allowed a vote*: this is the one great secret controlling clause of the whole scheme, and the promoters knew full well that the passing of such an arrangement into law would give them the undisputed control over the entire local Government of the State; the immediate result being to disqualify the property holders and trading community *enmasse*, for it would be absurd to suppose that men of this stamp, who are chiefly *caste* people, would consent—upon any condition, to become the comrades of common coolies, fishermen, horse-keepers, and other similar citizens. The term of enlistment is to be for ten years, and the ages from 21 to 30; after ten years' service the men will be pensioned: they will be liable to serve in any of the French Colonial possessions in the East in the event of war, and they may Volunteer for regular service out of India, upon extra pay and allowances; they will be amenable to the articles of war and subject to the same rules and regulations as ordinary soldiers; the times for drill and exercise are to be appointed with a view to interfere as little as possible with the daily occupation of the officers and men: the Government will find the uniform, arms, and amunition, and also buildings and ground for exercising, free of charges; the volunteers will receive a small bounty, as an equivalent for pay, during the ten years' service.

SOME years ago Dr. R. Mitra created a general disgust in the Asiatic Society by stating that the filth that at one time used to be thrown into the Hooghly was not wasted, but used up as rich food by the fishes

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of the river, and that the prohibition to throw the filth there had caused a marked deterioration in the number and quality of hilsa and mango fishes. A writer in the last No. of the *Indian Agricultural Gazette* has proved himself to be even more offensive. He is opposed to the destruction of fish during the spawning season, which means a positive prohibition to the use of the roe of hilsa and mango fishes. How noxious are the ways of scientific men! They cannot have heard of John Stocqueler, for some time editor of the *Englishman*. He once said, "by coming to India I have lost my health, lost my liver, and lost my vigour, but I have had the ineffable satisfaction of dining on mango fish and claret in my shirt-sleeves." He would certainly not have said so, if he had roeless fish to dine upon.

THE TOTAL number of deaths was 188 against 210 and 222 in the 2 preceding weeks and 27 less than the corresponding week last year. From cholera there were 27 deaths, a number similar to that of the preceding week. The mortality from this disease still maintains a low level notwithstanding the continued drought and the great heat of the weather. There were 4 deaths from small pox against 3 and 5 in the 2 preceding weeks. Fevers are somewhat in excess of the quinquennial average, viz., 59 deaths against 49. The general mortality during the week was at the rate of 22·6 per 1000 per annum.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of week:

London 8th June—In the Commons this evening Mr. Onslow asked what deficit there was in the Indian Finances in consequence of the war preparations.

The Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply, said the Indian Government was revising the financial condition of the country, and had called upon the provincial authorities to report what reduction of expenditure was possible; until these reports have been considered, it was impossible to reply definitely to the question put.

The Under Secretary of State for India, replying to a further question, said the Commission under Sir Peter Lumsden had not been annulled.

Sir Peter Lumsden has declined to be responsible for his utterances incorrectly reported from Vienna, and has disclaimed any intention of attacking the Government.

London 9th June.—The House of Commons last night threw out on the second reading the budget of Revenue Bill by 264 against 252 votes.

Mr. Gladstone announced he would consider it a cabinet question.

The House of Commons adopted an amendment of Sir M. Hicks-Beach condemning the increase of taxation on beer and spirits.

The Ministry is expected to resign immediately on account of their defeat in the Commons.

The *Times* deprecates their resigning in view of the general election.

London 10th June.—The Conservative leaders will probably accept office.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that Lord Randolph Churchill will be Secretary for India or First Lord of the Admiralty, but that he prefers to be Secretary for India.

The treaty of peace has been signed between France and China.

Madrid, 9th June.—Cholera has broken out here.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1885.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

AFTER a career of six years of varying success and many reverses at home and abroad, including eight votes of censure, always defeated by large majorities, the Gladstone Ministry has at last succumbed. A defeat on the Revenue Bill by a majority of 264 against 252 has forced the Cabinet to resign office. The Bill was a Ministerial one and involved a cabinet question, and a defeat on it left no alternative but resignation. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's amendment on the beer and whisky duty—also a ministerial question—likewise brought on a defeat and suggested the same course. As yet no definite news has arrived as to whether the Tories will at once accept office, or allow the Ministry to carry on work till the general election in November next. One message is that the Tories are ready to accept office, and another suggests Lord Randolph Churchill as the probable successor of Lord Kimberley at the India Office; but these are mere rumours. The latest telegram says the Queen has declined to accept the resignation of the Ministry. This, however, even if true, cannot prolong the official life of the Ministry. The Whigs, the Liberals and the Radicals in the Cabinet are now so divided in opinion that there is no prospect of their working smoothly, and there must be a shuffling of the cards. Mr. Gladstone can no more work without Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain on the one side than without Lord Hartington, Lord Spencer, Sir Vernon Harcourt, and Mr. Childers on the other; and the team as now in harness is simply unmanageable. But the Tories are not better off in this respect. With three candidates for the leadership in the House of Commons it is extremely difficult to organise a strong working party. Had the Marquess of Salisbury been in the Lower House matters would have gone smoothly enough; but Sir Stafford Northcote cannot yield to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, nor Sir Hicks-Beach to Lord Randolph Churchill. For party purposes a truce might now be patched up; but it cannot produce a strong Government; and the element of discord would be so constantly at work that matters will soon come to a crisis. The present change, if at once realized, cannot, therefore, be looked upon as other than a very temporary one. At any rate it would be over-bold to predict a long life for the new Cabinet. It is to be presumed that Mr. Gladstone will not make over charge until after settling the Russian question, so as to take upon himself the entire responsibility of the humiliating engagement he has come to with M. de Staal. But that will not materially reduce the various complications which his vacillating and time-serving policy has produced. It is already reported that M. de Staal has gone out of his way, and publicly stated in London "that he would be recalled, and diplomatic relations between England and Russia would be broken off, if the Marquess of Salisbury should come into power"—an insolent attempt to control the domestic affairs of a foreign power—and it implies that the Russo-Afghan boundary disputes are not near solution. The Irish Coercion Act is a veritable apple of discord. The Suez Canal Commission is about to break up. The detention of the guards at Cairo is said to be connected with some apprehension of French threats at Alexandria. The Soudan disaster has yet to be made up; and Suakin has not yet been made over to the custody of a friendly power. These are matters which would naturally deter the Tory party from entering into office. The idea of leaving Mr. Gladstone to extricate himself from the mire he has created would commend itself to most men. At the same time the situation of the Cabinet is such that it cannot hold on any longer with any show of dignity or propriety, and a change must take place without delay even if the intervention of the Queen should enable the Premier to tide over the crisis for the moment. Such being the case, it would not be premature to make a forecast of what would be the consequences of the coming change on the affairs of our country. It may be taken for granted that in the present state of the Tory party the Marquess of Salisbury is sure to be the Prime Minister and President of the Council. Lord Lytton's aspirations are probably directed towards the Foreign Office portfolio, and he would doubtless be better there than in any other department. Lord Randolph Churchill would perhaps aspire to the same post, but his comparative youth, his want of experience in the diplomatic line, and his inveterate impulsiveness, will, for certain, stand in the way of his wishes being gratified, and he will, for the present, be satisfied with the India House. Sir Stafford Northcote will lead the Lower House, holding the portfolio of the Exchequer, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will take the Home Office. This is our conjectural arrangement; but such as it is, it need not bode any evil for India. Nearer home we may next be satisfied that Lord Dufferin, though a Liberal by party connection, will not decline to work under a Tory Cabinet. He did so on a former occasion, and then he is reputed to be held in esteem by the Tory party. If so, there will be no immediate serious change in the *personnel* of the Government of India, and things will go on smoothly enough. India has never been the subject of party cry of any momentous character; it is too far off, and so utterly unconnected with party interest that it is not likely to occupy any prominent position in the minds of either the Ministry or the members of the Lower House. Certain lucifer-match-makers of London, forty thousands all told, once made a strong Ministry quake, and the publicans have sufficed to unseat another, while even the most momentous Indian questions have not yet ceased to be a dinner-bell in the House. We need not, therefore, apprehend any serious evil; and yet for at least some time to come we cannot reckon upon any particular blessing. The people of India are, however, thoroughly Conservative in spirit; they detest violent changes; and they may, therefore, calculate upon more sympathy from a Conservative Cabinet than what they have yet met with from the outgoing ministry with its Radical fads.

Since the above was in type a telegram has been received, stating that Lord Salisbury was summoned by the Queen to Balmoral on the 12th, and the coming change may, therefore, be looked upon as certain.

THE DEBATE ON THE DEFENCES OF INDIA.

THE debate in the House of Lords on the defences of India, which was raised by the Duke of Argyll on the 11th ultimo and concluded on the following day was worthy of the subject. Lord Granville justly described it as "one of the most important and valuable discussions he had he ard for a long time." His Lordship observed:—"Not only has it been admirable, but I believe, not one word has escaped from any on e this evening disrespectful or unconciliatory with regard to Russia. On the other hand, it has been of immense value in showing that all parties are unanimous as to the reasons which exist for self-defence. The tone between the two parties exhibited this evening with regard to this question is one which, I believe, will have a most important, almost a vital, influence in India itself in encouraging that country to know that she may be sure of the united efforts of this country to defend it from any danger which may really arise." Should Indian affairs be the sport of party politics in England, it will be a serious misfortune to this country. It affords us no small gratification to see that in discussing the vital question of the defences of India all parties are unanimous as to the necessity of protecting the country from the danger which has arisen. Such unanimity is doubtless calculated to give the Russian Government some food for reflection, and to relieve public opinion in India from some anxieties which the conduct of Mr. Gladstone has naturally created. We do not, of course, concur with Lord Granville in the view which he expressed, that "both sides have made some concessions in order to arrive at a satisfactory understanding." As a matter of fact, the concessions have been all on one side, Russia not having swerved an inch from the position first taken up by her. From the time when the delimitation of the Afghan frontier was agreed upon Russia has heaped upon England insults and slights, which have produced a very mischievous political effect on the Asiatic mind. There can be no denying the fact that the deplomatic conduct of the British Government during the current negotiations has humiliated England in the eyes of Oriental peoples, who are very keen observers in such matters.

It is worthy of note that the irony of fate should have reserved it for the Duke of Argyll to call attention to the necessity of concerting measures for the protection of India from a Russian invasion. His Grace, while Secretary of State for India, lost no time to ridicule the Russophobists and invented the well-known word "Mervousness." Now that Merv has, in spite of reiterated solemn pledges to the contrary, been annexed to the Muscovite Empire and Panjdeh included within the Merv territory, even the noble Duke has come forward to urge that we must prepare to defend India. In the debate under notice His Grace called attention to the circular despatch addressed by Prince Gortchakoff to Russian representatives abroad, dated the 21st November 1862. That document laid down the doctrine that Russia in Central Asia is in the same position as all civilized states in contact with savage and nomad tribes, with no fixed social organization; and that in all such cases the civilized state is forced to exercise a certain ascendancy. The despatch further laid down the formidable prin-

ciple that as nomad tribes are bad neighbours, the frontier of Russia should be so extended as to embrace all the khanates of Central Asia and that Muscovite annexations should stop at the limits of States containing agricultural and commercial populations attached to the soil, with some social organization. Prince Gortchakoff, with characteristic cleverness, left it to the Russian Chancellerie to determine what states are or are not sufficiently organized. The Duke of Argyll rightly held that Russian annexations in Central Asia have been trifling compared with English annexations in India, and that Russia may plead the example of England. "Within the last 45 years," His Grace said, "we have annexed and included in our Indian Empire territories and populations representing 30 millions of souls. . . Compare this series of annexations with the annexations of Russia. Her advance has, indeed, been enormous, but it has been over enormous waste deserts, with here and there an occasional oasis."

All this is perfectly true; but the question is whether Afghanistan could be treated as one of the disorganized states which Russia assumed a right to swallow up. The Duke of Argyll answered:—"My lords, no man knoweth Russia could put that country in whichever category she pleased." The Duke contended that Afghanistan could not be placed in the category of states which Russia assumed a right to annex to her Empire, as its population did not, like the people of other Khanates, live upon robbery and the slave-trade. Still, Afghanistan can not be described in the language of the Russian circular as a state where populations are given up to agriculture and commerce with a settled and stable Government. "Therefore, my lords, I say," continued the Duke, "that the declaration of Russia leaves us in a most formidable position as regards the Kingdom of Afghanistan; but on one supposition she will be bound by that principle, and that supposition is this—that we become answerable for Afghanistan. In this case, of course, Afghanistan comes under our ægis and protection, and we are the power which will undertake to get from Russia those obligations which she will only trust to a settled government. Here is the crux. Are we prepared to undertake for Afghanistan all those obligations. That is the position of difficulty with which this Government is called upon to deal in the future settlement of this grave question. Now, my noble friend the noble marquess opposite has just asked the noble earl the Foreign Secretary, a question which he has declined to answer—a question which, I confess, I am not curious to ask—whether Russia will undertake to respect the frontier which may be laid down. Why, my lords, that is not a question of importance. Of course Russia will respect the frontier in times of peace, but the question is what will Russia do in time of war? War dissolves not only all promises, but all treaties. We must practically now consider ourselves as bordering on Russia, and we must look to our own defences upon that principle, and I am not at all sure that we are in a worse position even if we are conterminous with Russia." Well, if Russia would not bind herself solemnly to respect the frontier that might now be laid down, where was the necessity of appointing the Boundary Commission? The Commission has already cost a large sum of money, and humiliated England in the eyes of all Asiatic peoples. The Duke practically says that England should not undertake obligations with respect to Afghanistan, but rely on her own effective military outworks for security from Russian attack. If so, why should our money be wasted in feting and subsidizing the ruler of Afghanistan? Though the Duke distinctly held out that we have to depend on the foresight with which we make our military preparations to meet Russia, he did not lay down a definite military programme.

In the course of the discussion which followed the delivery of the Duke of Argyll's speech, Lord Cranbrook pointed out the value of our possession of Quetta, and insisted on the importance of having a railway from India to Kandahar. His Lordship also recognized the loyalty which the Chiefs and Princes of India have displayed on the present occasion. He thus concluded:—"If we are to be a friendly nation with Russia it must be as an independent and as a strong nation. Russia must understand that she is not dealing with a people who are to give way to her even if she be impelled forward by necessity, and that there are necessities resting upon us as great as upon her to defend the interests of India and to protect the honor of England." Lord Kimberley urged that it has always been a cardinal point of English policy that Afghanistan must be regarded as being outside the sphere of Russian influence and without the sphere of British influence. His Lordship announced that the expenditure of a sum of £5,000,000 on frontier railways and military roads including the Quetta railway, had been sanctioned. He explained that the expenditure was not to be limited to that sum. Lord Kimberley proceeded:—"I think it is a matter, and I know Lord Dufferin thinks it is a matter, for serious consideration whether there should not be strong fortresses on that line so as to give our army support. If it be thought that these fortresses are necessary, there ought, of course to be no unreasonable delay in constructing them." But the construction of the proposed fortresses should not be undertaken without obtaining the best military advice available. Lord Kimberley considered it essential that the public mind in India should not be disturbed on this subject; and that our frontier defences should be such that we can defend ourselves if Afghanistan is assailed. "But," continued his lordship, "if Afghanistan is friendly, and with good policy, I think, it may be, and ought to be friendly, it is of course a great advantage. But it is a country which is very loosely held by its rulers, and it is impossible to tell in the course of time what circumstances might arise and we might unfortunately find Afghanistan not so friendly as we could wish. In that case, our defences would have to be based on a strictly defensive system within our own lines. One thing is certain that we ought not to found our policy on the notion that we should construct a frontier line in central Asia for which this country would be entirely responsible, several hundreds of miles distant from our base." If so, the boundary commission should be recalled at once and the negotiations now going on between Russia and England should be abandoned. When the defences of India is to be based on a strictly defensive system within our lines why should we go to the trouble and expense of having a satisfactory frontier line drawn between Russian and Afghan territory? In that case we should leave the Afghans to their fate, and allow them to settle their differences with Russia in any way they chose. Lord Salisbury pertinently observed that the Secretary of State's utterances clearly showed that Russia would soon be in possession of the mountains looking on the valley of the Indus. His Lordship dwelt on the necessity of having a fairly advanced line of defence for India, and Lord Kimberley admitted that he had mentioned the Indus and Peshwar as an indication of the general line to be defended, but he by no means intended to bind himself to these limits. We hope our rulers will proceed now to carry out the House of Lords' policy, accepted by all the parties, with the energy which the crisis requires.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKES IN KASHMIR.

HINDU tradition has it that the Vindhyan is the oldest, and was at one time the highest, mountain in India. At an unfortunate moment, it quarreled with the then rising monster, the Himalaya, and, failing to overcome it, was forced to bend down its own head low before its juvenile rival. Our geologists do not speak in such romantic language; but they admit the Vindhyan chain to be considerably older than the Himalaya. It would seem that the success attained over the Vindhyan, and indeed over all other mountains on the face of the earth, did not suffice to make the snow-capped monster rest in peace. It is ever and anon trying to rise higher and higher, and its throes are the most awful to think of. On one occasion, it so pushed upwards the bottom of a lake that it became the extensive valley of Nepal. A similar effort on the western side desiccated the Kasyapa lake, and produced the happy valley of Kashmir. Other efforts have since been going on and producing extraordinary effects. In fact, seismic commotions are more frequent along the Himalayan range than in any other part of India, and Kashmir seems to be particularly subject to them. Vigne relates that on one occasion it was visited with shocks of an earthquake which lasted for a month, and totally destroyed the whole city of Srinagar, and that since that time the practice of building substantial houses with bricks and stones has been abandoned, and structures of lath and plaster have become common all over the Happy Valley. A commotion of this kind was felt on the 30th ultimo, and it has recurred several times since the last shock dating on the 12th instant. The first shock extended along the whole line of the Himalayas. It was felt at Darjeeling, in Nepal, at Naini Tal, at Mussurie, at Simla, at Dalhousie, and everywhere in Kashmir. But its severity was the most acute at, and in the neighbourhood of, Srinagar, Sopur, Baramulla, and Dubgaon, where a large house, that of the manager of a hop garden, suddenly disappeared sinking to the depth of some twenty feet under ground. The earthquake at Simla is said to have passed from the North-East to the South-West; but, seeing that the commotion was felt in its greatest severity in Kashmir and only slightly at Darjeeling, the theory would be that it travelled from the West to the East. Peculiar local conditions, however, might cause local variations. There is a difference of opinion as regards the number of shocks felt there, some saying they were three in number, others take them to be two. Fortunately no man was injured, and the falling away of patches of plaster from the ceiling of some houses is the utmost damage suffered. The commotion at Srinagar commenced at 3 o'clock in the morning. It is said that "no less than fourteen distinct shocks were felt in a few seconds, shock after shock occurring without intermission," but we do not care to pin our faith on the Hibernicism of distinct shocks "without intermission," or on the accuracy of the reckoning. A few more shocks were felt afterwards at intervals, but nothing approaching in severity to the first. There was no rumbling sound, at least so say the reporter, but our deponent sayeth not whether he was awake at that hour watching the premonitory sound. He is more reliable when he says the shocks, as is often the case, were simply excessive oscillations and vibrations followed by the opening of wide chasms in the earth and the issue of sulphureous vapours. Land-slips have also occurred at different places. An eye-witness of the ruins caused by the catastrophe thus writes to the *Englishman*:—"The rocking of the upper portion of some of the double-storeyed houses was simply awe-inspiring. Many of the houses occupied by visitors, during the last season have had their walls rent from top to bottom. Tables were thrown down, glass and lamps broken, and in merchants' shops cupboards and shelves on which their goods were placed were thrown on to the ground. The Maharaja's Palace, running along the left bank of the Jhelum, has suffered so much as to be untenable. Several rooms have fallen in. The walls of the Residency, occupied by the officers on special duty in Srinagar, have bulged and cracked to such an extent as to render its occupation unsafe. Several outhouses, in close proximity to the block of quarters set aside for families, are level with the ground. Portions of the outer walls of houses appear as if they have been dug out by a spade. Staircases have tumbled down, and pianos have been tilted against the walls, and partitions dividing rooms have fallen on to the floor. Upper storeys of houses have become nearly disconnected from the basement." The double-storeyed wooden barracks, in which the Maharaja of Kashmir's cavalry were located, gave way, burying horses and men without a moment's warning, or giving the least chance of escape. We again quote from the columns of our contemporary. "Horses were from time to time dug out with limbs and backs broken, some dead, some dying. As the superincumbent mass was removed, which naturally took time, body after body was disinterred in a lifeless state. None of the faces bore the slightest signs of agony; there was a peaceful rest on the face, as if they had died in sleep. Some lived for a few

minutes, others ceased to breathe whilst being conveyed to the hospital. Swords bent into endless shapes, pouch-boxes flattened, carbines broken, and accoutrements tattered and torn, were momentarily brought to the surface. The infantry barracks also fell down. Of the rescued some are suffering from more or less severe injuries, and the rest are dead. Every form of mutilation was to be found here." The wounded are being treated in tents pitched for their reception. The Dewan Luchman Dass was early on the scene of the accident. He sent sowars to assemble and bring in all available labourers from the villages nearest to Srinagar. These men came with their long spades, and were the only assistance available. They were immediately portioned off to their work, and did and are doing their duty well. Sopur has been also frightfully damaged. The Maharaja's palace has been damaged to such an extent as to make it quite uninhabitable. The losses of men, animals, and property have been immense. Up to the 2nd instant it was believed that in the city of Srinagar only eighty-seven have been killed, but the number is evidently under-estimated. Some estimate the total loss, in men, women and children in Srinagar, Sopur, Pathan, Nelhapura and one or two other places, at over 1000. Until the debris is cleared, and this will take weeks, the number of men actually killed cannot be accurately ascertained. The money loss to the Maharaja of Jummu is estimated at many lakhs. It is worthy of note that the substantial buildings have suffered more than the lath ones, which have, speaking comparatively, escaped with impunity.

THE SCARCITY IN BURDWAN.

THE scarcity in Beerbhoom and portions of the contiguous districts included within the Burdwan Division, has at last assumed proportions that are absolutely alarming. We still call it "a scarcity" and not a famine, because we have no mind to quarrel with the Government of Bengal which seems to have insuperable objections to the use of the latter word in describing the situation. It is scarcity, dearth, distress, want, anything, but not famine. Vulgar people might call a spade a spade, but there is a deal of difference between the *patois* of the boor and the polished speech of the Court. Without dispute, therefore, we will accept the official euphemism by which, it seems, Sir Rivers Thompson and his subordinates would lay the flattering unction to their souls that things are not so bad as they seem. The history of this scarcity is remarkable. From the first dawning of distress in this large agricultural area, the sturdy vernacular print, *Bangabasi*, began to invite official attention towards it in its columns, and local communities earnestly seconded it by contributing according to their means for the alleviation of the distress; but the local officers, taking these statements and contributions as a reflection on their own foresight and watchfulness, simultaneously began to pooh-pooh them in their reports. The effort, however, to discredit the native journal, produced consequences that were scarcely anticipated. Undeterred by official scowls and making light of the ridicule and cynicism of the inferior 'brotherhood,' the Bengali paper began, week after week, to publish detailed statements of the distress. It began also to give minute particulars of the victims of starvation. If the *Bangabasi* was romancing, it was open to the local officials to expose it signally. Never before did newspaper enterprise in this country challenge the truth of official statements, with such overwhelming proof, or willingly take upon itself the risk of a shameful discomfiture. The example of the *Bangabasi* was followed by other vernacular papers. For a moment, the local officials were literally staggered. They, however, soon recovered to continue the fray, this time not with spirit, but languidly on. The question seems to be not one of scarcity or no scarcity, but the extent of its severity; the official view is that the descriptions of the native papers were highly coloured, and their accounts were largely exaggerated,——this was in reality the substance of the official reports for some time.

That to a certain limited extent there were errors of description in the native papers we are free to admit. Apart from the fact of the same case being susceptible of yielding very different pictures from different standpoints, the local agents of the native papers laboured under great disadvantages, from want of official co-oporation and information. They described particular cases with perfect accuracy; but they could not always, from want of information and other causes, generalise with equal correctness. On the other hand, the attempt of the local officials to play the familiar game of snubbing native prints, is only natural. They had done it many a time before, and had done it with success. They were being arraigned before the bar of public opinion, or, at least, they thought so, and, as persons accused of an offence, they were only defending themselves by the usual tactics of official impudence, and with the aid one may be prepared for it, of the resources of the Saxon tongue abounding in synonyms and approximations and distinctions without differences. They were certainly not guilty of any misrepresentation that exceeded the usual magnitude of an official varnish. The case, however, was different with the responsible heads of the administration. Their attitude was certainly unbecoming. From the very first they gave unmistakable signs of a disposition to support the local officers at any cost. The requirements of *espirit d'corps* demanded it, and without it, in the official belief, Government itself would cease, yielding to universal anarchy and misrule. A distrust of the public press and a complete reliance on official reports, even in matters connected with the life and death of an entire population, ought scarcely, however, to be the characteristic of a civilised Government wishing to do its duty by the people. It is, however, satisfactory to note that this spirit of antagonism between the people and their rulers is now abating. The Government letter to the Indian Association (which has done much in bringing to light the pictures of the condition of the poor in the affected districts,) admits the existence of scarcity and the distress of the people, and expresses willingness to afford more liberal relief than it has hitherto done. This is a positive gain, though it does not go far enough. Sir Rivers Thompson does not, in our humble opinion fully grasp the gravity of the situation. Lord Lytton had reduced to practice the theory that it is not the duty of the State to interfere when a famine or a pestilence was raging; the theory apparently wished to restore an over-grown population to equilibrium by sweeping off a few superfluous thousands. In an Indian statesman, therefore, after Lord Lytton, although Lord Northbrook had found courage to enunciate an opposite doctrine and even realised it in practice, it could scarcely be a matter of reproach to sit silently by when only a number of natives are dying around him of hunger. Fortunately, however, for the people of Bengal, Sir Rivers Thompson's acceptance of these advanced tenets of Political Economy is not out and out. Hence, perhaps, his willingness to see the distress relieved by private charity, although he, as the head of Government, would not raise his little finger to save a single individual. So long as the sufferers looked to the State for support, there was either no suffering, or the sufferers might perish by thousands for aught that Sir Rivers cared. But when the question was whether private charity could be appealed to for the relief of distress, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal could read a homily to all about the elevating influences of charity. We are of opinion, however, that the doctrine which is gradually gaining currency in India of the State directly invoking private charity for doing what it is the duty of the State to do, is dangerous. Private charity may sometimes, of its own accord, supplement the efforts of the State in this direction. But for the State to think it had no responsibility, and to think only of fitfully aiding private charity for keeping its own citizens alive, is almost revolting. To protect the lives of its citizens is unquestionably the duty of the State, if not, indeed, its first duty. Tried by this consideration the verdict on the Government of Bengal cannot be one of acquittal. Relying upon private charity to do the needful, it had hitherto doled out with a grudging hand sums that were ridiculously inadequate for the purpose. Private charity might be said to have done its duty. Since the idea was first formulated of an appeal to the general public on behalf of the sufferers at Burdwan and other places, Mr. Coxhead might be said to have received a respectable sum, for Rs. 16,000, the amount collected by a single Magistrate without the slightest official pressure, is no joke. Other sums in other districts have been freely granted. The appeal had been made in January and nothing was done to remind the public of the object of the charity. On the other hand, the Government had done all in its power to discourage the act of benevolence by underrating the distress. Fortunately, the people trusted the newspapers more than the Government. But respectable though the sum has been, under the circumstances for private charity to contribute, it required to be multiplied many times before it could effectually grapple with the grim monster already on the scene. And now when it is no longer possible for the Government to conceal the real state of things, it makes a flourish about thanking the persons and proceeds in a most unconcerned way, as if nothing had happened to disturb the equanimity of its conscience, to declare its future action for the relief of the people. It is something, however, that the Government of Bengal does awaken, though late, to a sense of the danger that threatens the people. Rs. 10,000 as *Tuccavee* advances to the people of Beerbhoom may, at present, be altogether inadequate, but still it is some thing. But Mr. Magistrate Taylor's programme of relief to the indigent and distressed of Bankoorah is utterly inhuman. How the Government of Bengal could at all sanction it is a wonder. The extraordinary proposal has been actually made by a District Officer, forwarded by a Divisional Commissioner, and approved by a Secretary to the Government of Bengal, that 2 pice, or three-fourths of a penny, per head for starving adults of both sexes, and 1 pice per head for indigent children, should be the measure of relief that is to be doled out every day. These rates are actually less than half the rates proposed by Sir Richard Temple during the Madras Famine, and for which Sir Richard was severely handled by the Press. Is it relief or mockery that the Government is bent upon? We say that Mr. Taylor's last report is a satire on humanity, and there is no language that we may not use to mark our detestation of the cool, calculating, cruelty with which Mr. Taylor proposes to treat a number of human beings unable to earn their sustenance. The criminal in the condemned cell is fed sumptuously in comparison with the pitiful dole of Messrs. Taylor, Beames, & Co.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE temporary arrangement, made lately for the conduct of the Secretariat business in the Municipal Office during the absence on leave of Mr. Turnbull, has been brought to a close, and at the last meeting of the Commissioners Mr. J. Cowie was elected Officiating Secretary. We hope the new officer will be able successfully to copy the virtues of the good Mr. Turnbull.

MR. H. L. HARRISON goes away on leave for three months, leaving his Municipal duties to the care of his Vice, the Deputy at the Police Office taking care of all Police duties. We hope the time will soon come when the bipartite office will be broken up and Mr. Lambert left to the full charge of the Commissionership of Police. No one is better fitted for the post. As regards the Municipal office, the plan sketched above is what men propose; the gods, we fancy, will dispose of it otherwise. Just now the wind is filling the sails of Mr. Bourdillon, and heavy odds are taken in favor of his walking into the Chairmanship.

ABOUT 5-30 P. M. on Thursday last the floor of No. 7 jetty quietly sank down, carrying with it about 5000 bags of wheat to the bed of the river. Reporters say that after the subsidence only the top of the corrugated iron-shade of the jetty was all that was left visible. This is very much like the sinking of the manager's house at Dubgaon in Kashmir on the 30th ultimo, but luckily we had no earthquake in Calcutta to produce it.

IN PROPOSING the toast of the Queen's health Mr. Grant-Duff, the other day, gave prominence to four events of the last twelve months. The first of these, he said, was "discontinuance of our activities in the Soudan which were," he continued, "begun under the influence of one of those strange and masterpiece aberration of public opinion against which neither despotisms nor constitutional Governments seem in these days able to make head. Those activities (what a choice word?) were recommended by some of our advisers as useful to our prestige in the East, but the dangers they led to were never better described than when they were compared to the case of a cobra which spends much time on hurting a musk-rat, but when he has swallowed it, swells up and dies."

A CURIOUS magazine has just come to hand. It is no other than an advocate of Buddhism—*Bauddha-bandhu*—in Chittagong. The object of the monthly is to disseminate a correct knowledge of the history and principles of Buddhism among the few Buddhists who are scattered in the eastern district—or an attempt at a revival of the doctrine of the renowned prophet of Magadha. TheseBuddhists are apparently partly the refugees who left India on the expulsion of their faith therefrom, and partly the descendants of the missionaries who went forth from Magadha to preach their faith among the Burmese. The Magazine is written in the Bengali language, which is the vernacular of the district.

TITLES, like kissing, go by favour. This is an inexorable rule, and in the present state of human society it cannot be otherwise. Under the circumstances we think it captious to scrutinize the claims of those on whom governmental favors have been showered to commemorate the last anniversary of Her Majesty's birth-day. Some of the titles come in the name of our gracious sovereign, but as the Bengali adage has it, "kings see by their ears," and we must look upon the titles as really coming from our local rulers, and as such we accept them with due thankfulness. Comparisons are positively odious in such cases. The proper course on such occasions is to congratulate the lucky recipients;and let the overlooked persons live in peace where they are. Those who do their duty without a thought for handles to their names are in no way injured by being overlooked, and those who hunger and thirst for them are not fit objects for sympathy. The case is not one of pay, or precedence, or promotion, which involves positive injustice, but of official kissing, and, in sooth, those who have the position of sovereigns and are masters of all they survey, should certainly retain the liberty of officially kissing whomsoever they like, even though it be with a few letters of the alphabet. They should not have less liberty than what every young lady fully exercises as her right divine. Our contemporary of the *Englishman* is lugubrious about the figure the Bengal Presidency cuts in the list; but we fail to appreciate the reasons assigned for this mourning. Bengal and the Bengalis are, it is well known, not in the good graces of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and have no reason, therefore, to complain. Let them first qualify themselves for favours by performing the necessary amount of Puja, and favours will soon be forthcoming. A Persian adage says, "find out your patron, and then feast on candied fruits." *Murubbi biar o murubba bakhor. Pace* the astute individual who immortalised the name of Sir Rivers Thompson by associating it with a school at Bali, and got his comfits. A persistent system of criticism, such as the Anglo-vernacular and the vernacular papers have hitherto indulged in, finding fault with every act, every favourite, and even every idea of Sir Rivers, cannot lead toStars and badges and handles. One might as well calculate upon a sweet welcome in a round dance from a young lady after finding fault with the trimmings of her bonnet, and the swell of her train. True it is that when the order of the Star of India was instituted, the natives of the country were looked upon as the principal persons to be honored, and in the earlier lists the names of natives figured very prominently. It was said that the Cross of the Bath and the Knight-bachelorhood sufficed for the British officers of Government, but, as the Cross could not well be presented to non-Christian natives, an order which should not refer to the religious symbol was necessary. But of late the Star is so coveted by the bureaucracy of India that there is none to spare for the natives. The second grade Order of the Indian Empire is also under the same predicament. But we do not at all grudge this contingency. If our rulers are satisfied by decorating themselves and their followers and kith and kin we should heartily humour them. A Lieutenant-Governor is after all a human being like any of us, and must have his likes and dislikes; he is in duty bound, too, to help his friends and proteges, particularly when he has only two years left to do so, and we should not stand in the way of his discharging his domestic and social obligations. It is bad form to grumble in such cases. Besides, according to the policy of the BengalGovernment (so far as is now apparent) it is held wrong to confer the same titles on the representatives of the conquerors and the conquered, except for political purposes, and the matter must rest there. The good and the noble among the conquerors may repudiate this doctrine, and all honor to them; but facts are facts and they sometimes suggest awkward inferences; but when they do, it is our duty to suppress them. The idea now seems to be that the Natives should be content with Native titles, and this is not a bad idea either. But we must demur to pronounce such titles as "Thuye Gaung Ngive Da Za Min," "Kyet Thuye Zaung Shive Delwe Ya Min," "A Hmu Dan Gaung Tazeik Ya Men." They may prove very gratifying to the fortunate recipients thereof, but they are anything but salutary to human tongue and teeth.

IN THE course of an acrimonious and sneering para, on the landholders of Bengal and Behar for their temerity in "despatching a voluminous memorial to the Secretary of State to induce him to veto the Tenancy Bill" and getting up for the same purpose petitions to the two Houses of Parliament, the *Pioneer* indulges in a prophecy. It says, "the zemindars would do wisely to defer their appeal until revolving fortune has seated a Tory-landlord majority in the seat of power at home,—an event which may or may not be simultaneous with the advent of the Greek Kalends." Verily, the mantle of the prophets of Israel, nay not even that of Zadkiel or Moore, has fallen on our contemporary. His prophecy appeared on the morning of the 10th, and in the afternoon of that very day Reuter telegraphed that on the 9th at a Cabinet Council the Ministry had resolved to resign, that the Premier had communicated with the Queen at Balmoral and that Parliament had been adjourned to Friday, to prepare the way for "a Tory-landlord majority" to assume "the seat of power." It may be that the Greek Kalends are not in the year of grace 1885 what they were two thousand years ago, and hence our inability to appreciate the prophecy. Or it may be that our Protean Premier may find out before we go to press that the question in which he has been defeated is not a Cabinet one, and that there is, therefore, no necessity for a resignation. It is worthy of note that the question in which the Ministry has been defeated is a Land Revenue Bill of the spoliatory class to which the TenancyAct belongs. Our contemporary asks, "Will the Platonic fellow-feeling of English Conservatives for far-off Indian landholders break down the power of a Liberal majority which was maintained unbroken against the same party when struggling fiercely for their own property-rights, with much the same arguments to support them? If the zemindars think so, their hope is more than human, and indeed passes the bound which separates the sublime from the ridiculous." Well, we do not care to enquire whether it is a sense of justice, or self-interest, or "Platonic fellow-feeling" that has done so, but certain it is that the "Liberal majority" has already been broken, and the hope of the Bengal zemindars need not now be so "ridiculous" as our contemporary would fain make it out.

A DISTINGUISHED jurist and able advocate has fallen under the scythe of time. Mr. W. A. Montriou died on Friday last at the green old age of 75 years. He was the father of the Calcutta bar, and the profoundest lawyer of the time. He had made the Hindu law of inheritance the subject of his special study, and was the highest authority on the subject in Calcutta. As a happy, facile, and correct English writer, he had few equals, and as an authority on law he was unrivalled. He was for sometime Professor of Law in the Presidency College. His unostentatious benevolence was peculiarly his own, and his death will deprive many an orphan and widow of their means of support. If he had any fault it was his intolerance of humbug and impatience of contradiction, and this was the cause of his not attaining to that financial success as a practitio ner at the bar for which his eminent abilities so fully qualified him. He was, however, universally respected for his profound learning, vast experience, thorough juridical knowledge, and unvarying goodness of heart. By his death the native community has lost a sincere and warm-hearted friend, and we deeply mourn his loss.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications :—

1. Report on the Administration of the Baroda State, for. 1882-83.
2. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. II February 1885.
3. The Cossack at the Gate of India,
4. The Sanitary Out-look of Bengal, by K. D. Ghose, M.D
5. Proceedings of the Conference of Native Gentlemen held at Patcheappa's Hall under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, in January, 1885.
6. Prospectus of the Indian Fund, Sholapur.
7. "Tara-Bejoy" by Babu Akhoy Kumar Bosu.
8. Centenary Review of the Researches of the Asiatic Society from 1784 to 1883.
9. Reports on the Archæological Survey of India.
10. Pakshik Samalochuck.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes :—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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,, Nobin Chunder Sen, Noakhally	19	0	0
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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—10*th June*, 1885.

General—29th May—Capt W C W Rawlinson, Lincolnshire Regt, is apptd Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal, from afternoon of 21st April.

30th May—Moulvie Mohmud-ul-Nabi, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Colr of that dist.

1st June—Mr. K G Gupta, C S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 15th ult.

Mr C F Worsley, C S reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 15th ult.

Mr E F Growse, Asst Magte and Colr, Serajgunge, Pubna, acted as Magte and Colr of that dist from 25th to 28th Feby inclusive.

The service of Mr J Posford, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Tipperah, are placed tempy at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

2nd June—Baboo Radha Syam Singh, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Hooghly, is allowed leave for ten days, from 12th inst.

Mr W H Grimley, Magte and Depy Colr, Howrah, on deputation, is apptd to act in the first grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 13th April.

3rd June—Mr T Inglis, Asst Magte and Colr, Burdwan, is apptd to have charge of the Raneegunge sub-divn of that dist from date he joined his apptmt.

Mr W H Thomson, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr Raneegunge, Burdwan, is tansfd to the sudder station of that dist, from date he joined his apptmt.

6th June—Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Sewan, Sarun, is allowed leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

Ecclesiastical—2nd June—The Rev E W A Kiefel, an Ordained Member of the German Evengelical Lutheran Mission at Ranchi, is granted a license authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are native Christians.

Registration—29th May.—Moulvie Abdul Hye, Special Sub Regtr, Mozufferpore, is transfd to Patna.

Baboo Rughoonundun Sahai, Special Sub Regtr, Patna, is transfd to Muzufferpore.

2nd June—Syed Tofail Ahmed is apptd to be Rural Sub Regtr of Dumariya, in the dist of Khoolna.

3rd June—Munshi Mohammad Ali is apptd to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Hatiya, in the dist of Noakholly, vice Moulvie Mansur Ahmed, resigned.

Education—Babu Shosi Bhusan Dutt, M A, Lecturer in the College classes of the Bethune Girls' School, is apptd to be Asst Profsr in the Dacca College.

Jails—1st June—Mr Walter Campbell, Dist Supdt of Police, Hazaribagh, is apptd to be member of the Comee of visitors of the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh, vice Mr J B Goad, transfd.

Opium—1st June—Mr L L Parrot acted as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Alighur from 10th to 12th March.

Mr R W Pyne, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, Motihari, is allowed leave for six months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr W S Burt is apptd to act as an Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, during the absence, on leave, of Mr R W Pyne.

Mr R Fraser, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Behar Agency, is apptd to be an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency.

Moulvie Abdul Mujid is apptd to act as Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, in the Behar Agency.

Mr F S Orchard is apptd to act as an Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, Basti, Benares Agency, from 16th April, vice Mr S Leger Fagan.

2nd June—Mr H J Lloyd, Sub-Depy Opium Agent Mainpori Etawah, is allowed leave for one month, from. 26th inst.

Mr J C Sarkies is apptd to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Mainpuri, Etawah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H J Lloyd,

Emigration — 2nd June — Dr V Richards, Embarkation Agent and Medl Insptr of Emigrants at Kooshtea and Goalundo, is allowed leave for two months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Medical—30th May—The following gentlemen are apptd to be members of the Comees for the management of the charitable dispensary at Lohardugga:—Rev F Holm, Akhouri Soomran Lal, Moulvie Mahomed Mehdi, Raboo Doakhit Sing, Deo Protan Dobey, Hari Sahu, Ram Dhan Sahu, Thakur Radha Nath Sahi Deo, and Munsif of Lohardugga, Member ex-officio and Secretary.

Road Coss—30th May—Moulvie Syed Mohamed, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is apptd to be Vice-Chairman of the Patna Dist Road Comee, vice Mr. G A Grierson, on furlough.

2nd June—The following gentlemen are apptd to be members of the Moorshidabad Dist Road omee :—Mr. J. N. Ferguson and Mr. A. F. Dennis.

Nawab Zainal Addin Bahadoor and the following gentlemen are re-apptd to be members of the same Comee :—Baboo Radhica Churn Sen, Baboo Ram Dass Sen, Baboo Baciunto Nath Sen, Mr C H Pope, Baboo Pran Kristo Banerjee, and Baboo Bemolo Nundo Mookerjee.

The following gentlemen are apptd to be members of the Kandi Branch Road Comee :—Baboo Chunder Kanta Roy Chowdry, Moonshee Rusul Baksh, Baboo Harish Chunder Banerjee, and Baboo Ram Gopal Chowdry.

Moonshee Hazi Mahabut is apptd to be a member of the Jungipore Branch Road Comee, and the gentlemen named below are re-apptd to be members of that Comee :—Mr. W R Rice, Baboo Rakhal Dass Boral, Baboo Man Mahan Singh, Baboo Atal Behary Roy, and Baboo Umakanta Roy.

4th June—Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjea,, Depy Magte and Depy Colr., is apptd to be Vice-Chairman of the Bogra Dist Road Committee vice Mr A W Cosserat transfd.

Baboo Janaki Nath Sen is apptd to be a member of the Moonsheegunge Branch Road Comee, in the dist of Dacca, vice Baboo Sreenath Gupta, transfd.

Judicial Dept—1st June—The undermentioned gentlemen are apptd to be Hony Magtes for the Bench at Jugdispore, in the dist of Shahabad, and are vested with the powers of a Magte of the third Class—Mr L Mylne and Moulvie Mustafa Bux Khan.

The undermentioned gentlemen are apptd to be Hony Magtes for the Bench at the sudder station of the dist of Shababad, and are vested with the powers of a Magte of the third Class—Baboo Hirambonath Mookerjee, LMS, Baboo Raj Kumar Chand, Mir Abdur Samad, Mir Hossan Askari, and Kazi Zahoor Alam.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned surplus land no longer required by the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, will be put up for sale by public auction, at the Municipal Office, on Monday, the 13th July 1885, at noon.

Lot.	Locality.	Area more or less. B.	C.	Ch.	S. ft.	REMARKS.
	WARD No. 5.					
1A	Surplus land at Jora Bagan	0	6	8	0	
1B	Do. Do. ...	0	4	13	0	
1C	Do. Do. ...	0	5	4	2	
1D	Do. Do. ...	0	5	6	14	
1E	Do. Do. ...	0	5	8	21	
1F	Do. Do. ...	0	4	1	39	
	WARD No. 14.					
2A	No. 59 Jaun Bazar Street—surplus land at Newgypooker depot	0	4	9	32	
2B	Do. Do. ...	0	4	12	20	
2C	Do. Do. ...	0	5	1	1	
2D	Do. Do. ...	0	4	13	42	
2E	Do. Do. ...	0	4	15	25	
2F	Do. Do. ...	0	5	8	15	
2G	Do. Do. ...	0	5	10	3	
2H	Do. Do. ...	0	5	13	5	

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. The Commissioners' limit which is to be fixed by the Chairman in consultation with the Assessor, will be kept in a close cover by that officer, and the highest bidder above this limit, is to be the purchaser; if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidding for the lot, the same shall be put up again and resold.

2. A deposit of 25 per cent, on the amount of the purchase-money is to be made by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being knocked down, and in default thereof, the premises to be immediately put up and resold at the risk of the purchaser.

3. The title to the property will be a conveyance from the Commissioners.

4. The residue of the purchase-money shall be paid within 15 days of the date of sale; and in case of default in payment of such residue, the purchaser shall forfeit his deposit, which shall be received and taken as and by way of liquidated damages, the sale to such purchaser shall be wholly at an end, and the Commissioners shall be at liberty to re-sell the same without any reference to such first purchaser, but at his risk.

5. The Commissioners will, if required, furnish a deed of conveyance, such conveyance being prepared by the Solicitors of the Corporation at the expense of the purchaser, who will likewise have to bear the cost of the stamp duty and registration and of any attested copies of deeds or covenants to produce those that may be required.

6. The Commissioners will enter into no other covenant than that they have done no act to encumber.

7. If there is any plot of land in front of a person's house, it will be sold separately, the party having the option of purchasing it at the valuation made by the Surveyor and Assessor to the Corporation.

O. C. DUTT,
For Secretary to the Corporation.

12th June 1885.

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Notification.

The public is hereby cautioned against taking any mortgage conveyance or putnee of the entirety of the under-mentioned properties from Sreemutty Bamasundaree Dabee and Sreemutty Monmohiny Dabee the widows and executrixes of Gouripersaud Moitre late of Maluncho in the District of 24-Pergunnahs as Sreemutty Mrinmoyee Dabee, widow of Bholanath Sandyal deceased late of Malancho aforesaid, has an undivided third share amongst others in the said properties.

Talooks No. 70/71 called Chowhatty Hootur Pargannah Magura in the District of 24-Pergunnahs.

Talook No. 109 in the Touzi of the Collectorate of Bhirbhoom.

Talook No. 267 and No. 1093-1. (Bajeapte) in the Touzi of the Collectorate of 24-Pergunnahs called Sooboodypore Pergunna Medanmulla in 24-Pergunnahs.

Jungulbarry Abads in Raypoore and others putnee and Pattae in Pergunna Medanmulla.

4. Several Gardens in Bone Hugli and Tillneepara in 24-Pergunnahs. The several pieces of Sicia Brahmuttur lands in the Pergunnahs Magura, Medanmulla, Bandhali and others in 24-Pergunnaghs.

House and premises No. 45 Nundaram Sen's St. in Calcutta.
Do. Do. No. 29 Musjidbaree St. in Do.
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Do. Do. No. 1 Dookooriabagan Lane Do.
Dwelling house and Gardens in Maluncho.

No. 9, O. P. Office St. Calcutta, June 1885. (Sd.) SWINHOE & CHUNDER, *Attorneys-at-Law.*

মুদ্রিত হইতেছে——

মেঘ দূতের বঙ্গানুবাদ। উত্তর ও পূর্ব্ব মেঘ একত্রে। যথেষ্ট টীকা সম্বলিত। বাঘের হাটের মুন্সেফ্ শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু জগদীশ্বর গুপ্ত বি, এল, কর্ত্তৃক অনুবাদিত। ছাপা ও কাগজ উৎকৃষ্ট।

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NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suits No. 175 and 306 of 1884 in the 1st of which Haridas Neogy is the plaintiff and Bhubun Mohun Neogy is the defendant and in the 2nd of which Sreemutty Annapurna Dasi is the plaintiff and Bhubun Mohun Neogy and others are defendants and dated 30th March 1885, by the Receiver appointed in the first of the above mentioned suits in the Registrar's sale room, at the said Court House, on Saturday the 20th of June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the undermentioned properties or a sufficient portion thereof in such lots as the said Receiver may think proper for the satisfaction of the 2 several Decrees referred to in the above order.

1.—All that one storied brick-built house and land measuring about six cottahs and three chittacks, situate at Kallypersad Chuckerbutty's Street in Calcutta and numbered 1 and bounded on the west by the premises of Luckhy Narain Coloo, on the south by the premises of Halodhur Coloo, on the east by the premises of Teeluck Ghose and on the north by Kallypersad Chuckerbutty's Street.

2.—All that Tank and land measuring about two biggahs five cottahs and twelve chittacks situate at Ramkanto Bose's Street or Lane in Calcutta and No. 30 (formerly No. 39/5) and bounded on the north by the house of Prosunno Parray and by the tenanted land of Ramkant Bose deceased, on the south by the respective houses of Sumbhoo Ghose and Calla Chand Coloo, on the east by the land of Sreemutty Rakhal Money Dossee and on the west by the tenanted land of Petumber Ghose.

3.—All that undivided moiety or half share in all those stables and coach houses with the continuation of the brick-wall thereof upto Kally Persaud Chuckerbutty's Street together with parcel of land thereunto belonging measuring about two cottahs, situate at and numbered 2 Baug Bazar Street in Calcutta and bounded on the north by Baug Bazar Street, on the west by the tenanted land, late the property of Shibnarain Ghose and now of Srimutty Thirthomony Dasi and others, on the south partly by the land of Srimutty Thirthomony Dasi and partly by the Kally Persaud Chuckerbutty's Street to the extent of the breadth of the said wall and on the east by the private common passage joining Baug Bazar Street and Kally Persaud Chuckerbutty's Street.

4.—All that undivided one-fifth share in all that brick-built house and piece of land measuring about one biggah and fourteen cottahs, situate at and numbered 12 Nundoram Sen's Street in Calcutta and bounded on the north by the premises lately belonging to Gourhurry Bose, on the south by Nundoram Sen's Street, on the east by the premises lately belonging to Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty and on the west by the permises of Joogulkissore.

5.—All that parcel of land situate at Chitpore, Thanna Chitpore, in the zillah of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, sub-district Barranagore, being part of the Holding no. 187-189 in Dihee Punchannogram Khasbag Chitpore, division 1, sub-division 5, measuring about two biggahs one cattah and eight chittacks and bounded on the north by the premises of the Newab of Chitpore, on the south by the ejmallee passage leading to the River Hooghly, on the west by the tenanted land of Unnopoornah Dossee and on the east by the lane leading to the Chitpore Nababs' dwelling house.

6.—All that undivided one-fourth share in all that Zemindary called Girdo Monkurum, Pergunnah Bozorgo, Amedpore, registered in the Collector's Towjee as formerly No. 1675 and at present No. 1673 situate in the District of Bakhurgunge, Sub-district of Putwakhally and Shahebgunge and Thannah Khalseekhalee Mirzagunge Anguria and Goolshakhalee paying to Government an annual revenue of Rs. 14761-5-4 and which Zemindary consists of 4 Dihees namely Dihee Girdo Kristokally comprising seven Mouzahs, Dihee Girdo Monkurum comprising nine Mouzahs, Dihee Joar, Soakally comprising five Mouzahs and Dihee Awooleapore containing seven Mouzahs together with all putnies kowalahs Talooks and Churs appurtenant thereto.

7.—All that undivided one-fourth share in all that Zemindary Chur Mocum registered in the Collectors Towjee as No. 4699 or 1593, situate lying and being in Pergunnah Bozargo Amedpore aforesaid, Sub-district Putwakhali, Thanna Mirzagunge paying to Government an annual revenue of Rs. 60-8-4.

8.—All that like undivided one-fourth share in all that Zemindary Chur Awooliapore registered in the Collector's Towjee as No. 1406 or 9 situate in Pergunnah Bozargo Amedpore aforesaid, Sub-district Guzerkhalee, Thannah Goolsakhalee paying to Government an annual revenue of Rupees 196-12-2.

9.—All that undivided one-fourth share in all that Zemindary Chur Monkurum registered in the Collector's Towjee as No. 5189 situate at Pergunnah Bozargo Amedpore aforesaid, Sub-district Patuakhallee, Thannah Mirzagunge paying to the Government an annual revenue of Rupees 25-4.

10.—All that undivided one-fourth share in all that Talook Haut Dhulkissore Thapalbattee registered in Collector's Towjee as No. 12, situate lying and being in Pergunnah Bozorgo Amedpore in the District of Bakhurgunge, Sub-district Shahebgunge, Thannah Anzoorea paying to Government an annual revenue of Rupees 6-14-6 together with the brick-built bassabattee and land lately purchased situate in the Sudder station of Zillah Bukhurgunge Thannah and Registration District of Bukhurgunge.

11.—All that undivided one-fourth part or share in all that five annas two gundahs and two krantees share of and in all that Zemindaree or Talook Dihee Dhoolra registered in the Collector's Towjee as No. 167, 167-2 and 167-5 situate in Purgunnah Panjnoor in the District of Nuddea, Sub-district Ranaghat and Chackdaha, Thannah Chackdaha and Ranaghat, paying to Government an annual revenue Readcess and Police Tax of Rupees 1149-15.

(A).—All that two-storied brick-built house and land measuring about 2 cottahs and 4 chittacks, situate at and numbered 96 Shambazar Street in Calcutta and bounded on the north by the house of Nobodaree, on the south by the house of Bonomally Soor, on the east by the house of Omerto Lal Ghose and on the west by a public lane.

(B).—All that three-storied brick-built house and land measuring about 6 cottahs situate at and numbered 5 Brindabun Pal's Lane, Shambazar, in Calcutta and bounded on the west by Dwarka Nath Dass's house, on the north by Mohendro Bos's Lane, on the east by Shib Chunder Biswas's house and on the south by the Company's Lane.

(C).—All that parcel of tenanted land measuring about 8 cattahs and 4 chittacks situate at and numbered 39-5-1 Ramkanto Bose's Street, Baug Bazar in Calcutta and bounded on the north by a puca pillar or boundary line built by Koylash Chunder Gangooly and Woomesh Chunder Gangooly, on the south by the house of Kartic Dhopa, on the west by a tank of the late Rajendro Neogy and on the east by a passage leading to Ramkanto Bose's house.

(D).—All that one-fourth share in all that parcel of tenanted land measuring about one and half biggahs situate at Zillah Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Khasbangh Chitpore part of Holding No. 187, Sub-district Kassipore together with five Pucca Godowns therein erected butted and bounded in the following manner, that is to say on the north by a joint passage, on the south by the land belonging to Eastern Bengal Railway Company, on the west by Strand Road and on the east by the land and godowns of Hurry Das Neogy.

(E).—All that two-storied brick-built house and land measuring about 6 cottahs, situate at and numbered 17 Kali Persaud Chuckerbutty's Street in Calcutta and bounded on the north by the family dwelling house of Rajendro Nath Bannerjee, on the east by the house of Luckhy Narian Kundu, on the south and west by Kali Persaud Chuckerbutty's Street.

(F).—All that two-storied brick-built house and land measuring about 2½ cottahs, situate at and numbered 2 Kali Persaud Chuckerbutty's Street aforesaid and bounded on the east by the house of Gopal Chunder Sadkhan, on the west by the house of Rakhal Money Dassee, on the south by the Oil Factory of the said Gopal Chunder Sadkhan, and on the north by Kali Persaud Chuckerbutty's Street.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen on and any day before the sale at the Office of the said Receiver or at the Office of Mr. N. C. Bose, the attorney for plaintiff, in the first of the above mentioned suits at No. 8 Old Post Office Street and with respect to the Lots 1 to 11 at the Office of Babu Ukhoy Chunder Dutt, mortgagee's attorney at No. 5 Hasting's Street and with respect to the other Lots at the Office of Messrs Ghose & Ghose mortgagee's attorney at No. 12 Old Post Office Street and will be produced at the sale.

N. C. Bose.
Attorney for
HARI DAS NEOGY,
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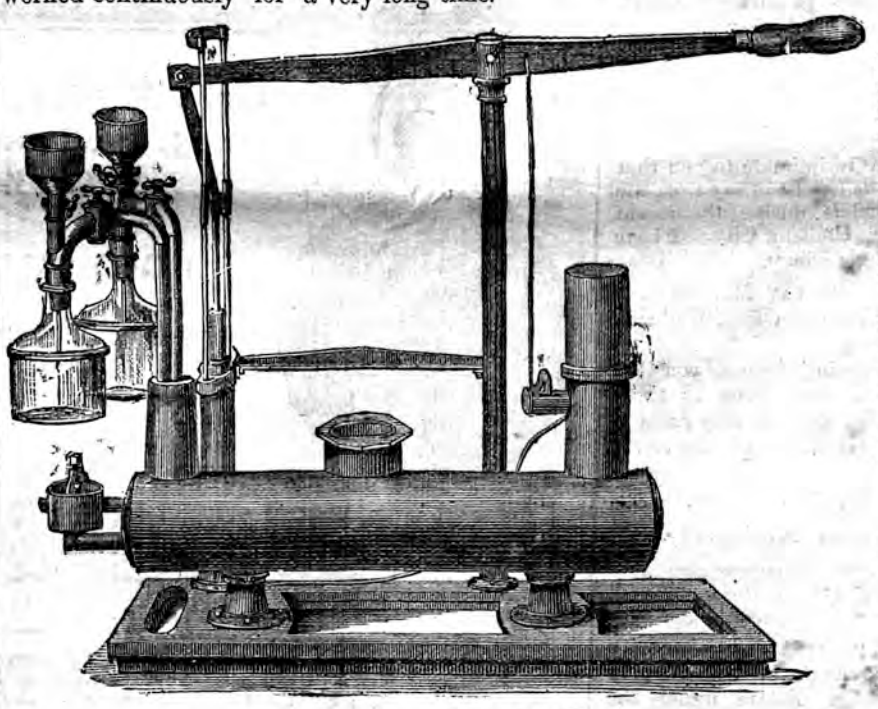

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Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.

W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

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BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the HeadOffice and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

DIABETES !!! DIABETES. !!!

(INSIPIDUS AND MELLITUS)

ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC.

Diabetes is a disease, the therapeutics of which is very unsuccessful up to present moment. No proper care has yet been devoted to its study. We had an especial eye on this subject for the last 15 years. The invariable success of our Anti-Diabeic Specific during this period of trial, has now brought us forward to speak of these in high terms before the public. The specific entirely removes frequent omission of large quantities of abnormal urine, general debility, loss of flesh, excessive thirst and sweat, mental depression, burning of the hands and feet &c, in a short time. The Saccharine, albuminous or any other morbid matter of the urine is stopped.

In short the regular use of the Specific is sure to bring out perfect cure, health and strength.

Price Rs. 10 and Packing As. 4 to be sent to

DR. C. C. GHOSH,

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Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
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Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND PARCELS FOR AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Light parcels not exceeding 7lb. in weight, posted in India.

1. From and after the 1st July 1885, parcels, not exceeding 7 lb. in weight, which may be posted at any Post Office in India for transmission to the United Kingdom, will be forwarded under special arrangements with the British Post Office, as mails, and delivered free of charge (except Customs dues, if any) at the addressee's residence, through the medium of the British Post Office.

NOTE.—Parcels containing tobacco, sent from India to the United Kingdom, will be charged on delivery with a fine of 6d. per lb. in addition to duty.

Heavy parcels, exceeding 7lb. but not exceeding 50lb. posted in India.

2. Parcels exceeding this weight will be forwarded under the same conditions as at present, through the P. & O. Company.

Dimensions of parcels.

3. Hitherto the dimensions of all foreign parcels have been 2 feet × 1 foot × 1 foot. In future the dimensions of parcels sent to the United Kingdom only, whether sent through the British Post Office or through the P. & O. Company, will be the same as in England, *viz.* not exceeding 6 feet in girth and length combined, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length. The minimum size of a parcell will continue to be 3 × 2 × 2 inches.

NOTE.—The previous dimension, of 2 feet × 1 foot × 1 foot, gives a total of girth and length combined, of 6 feet.

Route.

4. For the present, both classes of parcels will still be forwarded by sea to London.

Rates of postage.

5. The rates on all classes of foreign parcels remain unchanged, *viz.*, 8 annas per lb. or fraction of a lb. in India, and 1 shilling per lb. in England. Parcels posted in India must be prepaid in cash. Light parcels posted in England must be prepaid, but heavy parcels from that country can be sent unpaid.

Light parcels posted in the United Kingdom for India.

6. Similarly, from the 1st July 1885, parcels not exceeding 7lb. in weight will be received at any Post Office in the United Kingdom for transmission to India, if presented with a declaration in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained at any Post Office.

Heavy parcels posted in the United Kingdom for India.

7. Parcels exceeding 7lb. must as before, be sent to the Indian Parcel Post Office, 122 Leadenhall Street or 25 Cockspur Street, London, with a letter of advice giving name and address of the parcels and value and contents.

Form of Custom House declaration prescribed for use in India.

8. All parcels posted in India for the United Kingdom, whether light or heavy, must, in future, be presented at the window, accompanied by a Custom House declaration, filled in upon one of the prescribed forms which will be supplied gratis at every Post Office. *The special attention of the public is invited to this provision.*

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

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